The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,838.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
including postage	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. ,,	28 0
including postage.... ,,	34 0
For three months advance delivered in Town .. ,,	16 0
including postage.... ,,	21 0
For one month delivered in Town..... ,,	6 0
including postage.... ,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... ,,	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .. .. ,, 2 8
Third Ditto... .. .. ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. .. 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

SIBBALD—January 27th, the wife of Henry Robert Sibbald, H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Muscat to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bussire, and Bussorah

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....31st & 4th
,, Kurrachee	,, Bushire .....
,, Guadur	,, Linga .....
,, Muscat	,, Bunder Abbas.
,, Bunder Abbas.	,, Muscat .....
,, Linga	,, Guadur ....
,, Bussire	,, Kurrachee ..
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 844 Tons, 160 H. P. Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on Monday, the 3rd February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails, passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
,, Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P., Comander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay 15	Leave Calcutta 15
,, Carwar 16	,, Bimlipatam 18
,, Vingorla 17	,, Vizagapatam 19
,, Tellicherry 18	,, Cocanada 19
,, Calicut 18	,, Madras 23
,, Cochin 19	,, Pondicherry .....
,, Tuticorin 20	,, Negapatam 24
,, Colombo 20	,, Galle .....
,, Galle	,, Colombo 27
,, Negapatam 24	,, Tuticorin 28
,, Pondicherry	,, Cochin 29
,, Madras 27	,, Calicut 29
,, Cocanada 29	,, Cannanore 1
,, Vizagapatam 30	,, Mangalore 1
,, Bimlipatam 30	,, Carwar 2
Arrive at ditto 31	Arrive Bombay 4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

THE STEAMER "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE" will sail for the undermentioned places on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, and will sail from the Apollo Bunder.

Umjeira	Mahrun
Ruttnagherry	Vingorla
Jeytapur	Goa

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Manockjall Lullobhoy, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 25th proximo)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 900 tons register, Captain Nares, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars appl to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

NOTICE,—CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar.*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh.*
Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Rosine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout he world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 new dyes on application.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Assistant Masters.

Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....	£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....	£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....	£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	,, Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	,, Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	,, Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Paire Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Mrs. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the 8th BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past three in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing another Director in the room of G. M. Stewart, Esq., resigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER & G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANQUISERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purposes stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, for the supply of—

Chains Iron 4/16 and 3/16 inches as per Musters open for inspection.

The Chain to be supplied immediately on the acceptance of the Tender.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the Articles at the tendered rate should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Chain not being supplied in time, or of exact size and description demanded.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application at this Office.

Dealers can tender for any quantity of Chain.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 25th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, for the supply of—

50 lacs pounds Hay of good quality, and perfectly dry, and delivered wherever ordered within the Island of Bombay and Colaba.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of Hay at the tendered rates should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of Hay not being supplied within the time specified in the accepted tender, or its being of inferior quality.

Tenders should shew the time within which the quantity of Hay tendered by each dealer will be completed.

The Hay will be subject to survey, and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards his rejection or otherwise.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 25th January 1868.

ART EXHIBITION.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, C.S.—*President.*

The Hon. L. H. Bayley.	G. T. Moleccy, Esq.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.	R. Proctor Sims, Esq.
The Hon. G. Foggo.	W. Emerson, Esq.
The Hon. A. Brown	G. M. Stewart, Esq.
The Hon. Framjee Nusserwanji.	Kandass Muncharam, Esq.
The Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy.	W. Paris, Esq.
General Tremenhere, R.E., C.B.	H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.
Rev. J. Wilson, D.D.	Dossabhoy Framji, Esq.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	Byramji Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Major Hassard.	Rustomji J. Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Capt. Hancock, R.E.	Venayek Wassoodewji, Esq.
Capt. Finch, R.E.	Jamsetji Dunjeebhoy, Esq.
Doctor Bhan Dajee.	Venyekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq.
,, Reid.	Sorabji Pestonji Framji, Esq.
,, Birdwood.	Sorabji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Esq.
A. T. Crawford, Esq., C.S.	Cursetji Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Major Waddington.	Cursetji Furdoonji, Esq.
G. W. Terry, Esq.	Narayen Dinanath, Esq.
J. Higgins, Esq.	Hurrichund Sudasew, Esq.
J. L. Kipling, Esq.	Manockji Curseiji, Esq.

REFERRING to Advertisements published in July lastin of the intention to hold an ART EXHIBITION in the ensuing month of FEBRUARY, it i hereby NOTIFIED that the large HALL of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, opposite the Robert Money School, on the verge of the Esplanade, is now being fitted up for the purpose, and it is particularly requested that LISTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS with the DISTINCT ADDRESS of the Exhibitors be sent to the undersigned WITHOUT ANY FURTHER DELAY.

As the Committee are desirous of allotting the space now available, all bulky articles should be sent at once; smaller and lighter articles will be received AFTER the 5th February. EVERY ARTICLE should be SEPARATELY LABELLED with the NAMES of the ARTIST and SENDER, and if a picture, the SUBJECT should be stated. It should be mentioned in each label whether the articles are for sale or not.

Every means will be taken for the safe custody of the articles exhibited. J. GRIFFITHS,

Honorary Secretary to the Art Exhibition.

Framji Cowasji Institute, Esplanade, Bombay, 22nd January 1868.

NOTICES.

ALAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

COKE, TAR, and USED LIME constantly on sale at the GAS WORKS, Chinchpoogley.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S price for GAS is Rs. 7 per 1,000 cubic feet, which is cheaper than any other description of light.

Offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Sicam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

ESTATE OF JEWRAZ RUTTONCEY & Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent will be payable on and after MONDAY next the 20th instant to all Creditors on the Estate of the above Firm, and of 5 per cent to all Creditors on the Estate of Amirjee Hemjee, on the amount of admitted claims.

Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

JAMES RANKEN
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY } Trustees.

Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

NERBUDDA COAL & IRON COMPANY, (LIMITED).—FIFTH CALL (£1 or Rs. 10 per share) making £6 per share paid. The Board of Directors, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they have this day made a Call of Rs. 10 per share, the same to be paid to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Calcutta or Bombay, on or before FRIDAY the 6th day of March 1868.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the said 6th day of March next.

By order of the Board,
HERBERT HEATH, Secretary,
9 Size Lane, Bucklersbury, London, E. C. 19th Dec. 1867

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Foras Roads on the Flats near Byculla.

The Drawings and Specification of the proposed Roads may be inspected and the Bills of quantities obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 4th day of February 1868 addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAMON AMEEN bin ESMAIL has contracted to sell that piece of Government Ground with the Dwelling-houses and premises thereon, situate on the East side of Duncan Road in the sub-district of Mooleshwer, and now in the occupation of the said Mamon Ameen bin Esmail and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,566 and 807 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 99 and 100, and containing by admeasurement 332-8/9 square yards little more or less and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Sweepers' passage; on the West by the said Duncan Road, on the North by the House of Goree Baba, and on the South by the House of Vulubdass Vussonjee. Any persons claiming any interest in the said land, dwelling-house or premises are required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof at my Office in Rampart Row, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1868.

H. MANISTY, Solicitor, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for Inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at, considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from estates or executors accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of,

ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each article supplied.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALLEN. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7.45	A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at 10		A. M.
Do.	9.45	do.	do.	do.	11.30 do.
Do.	11.15	do.	do.	do.	12.30 P.M.
Do.	12.15	P. M.	do.	do.	2 do.
Do.	1.45	do.	do.	do.	5 do.
Do.	4.45	do.	do.	do.	8 A.M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices on the 2nd floor of the Building of the Bank of Bombay, facing Elphinstone Circle. Apply to

PELLY & Co.
20th January, 1868.

TO BE LET.—A VERY LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FOUR STORIED BUILDING, No. 1, situated in Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House and half way Town Hall, well suited for Office, Godown, and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. TRICUMJEE VELJEE, at Musjeed Bunder at Messrs. Tricumjee Veljee & Co. or Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A large and Commodious four-storied building No. 3 situated in the Elphinstone Circle facing the Custom House well suited for Office, Godown and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms of rent apply to the undersigned at his Bungalow, Malabar Hill, between 7 and 11 A. M. or in the Office of Messrs. William Nicol & Co. between 3 and 5 P. M.

શા કેશવજી નાગ્રેક.
i. e. KESSOWJEE NAIK,

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE. Notice is hereby given that a Second Dividend at the rate of 3/8 (three eighths) per cent. will be payable to Creditors on this Estate TO-MORROW, and every ensuing THURSDAY, until further notice.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to Trustee.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either line.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each With Power to Increase up to two Crores.

First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.,
Abdeenbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Remington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a sepa ate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES for Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Cotton; Jute and Silk Manufactures; Bleaching, Dying, and Calico Printing Works; Sugar, Paper, Oil, and Oil-Gas Manufactures; Iron and Timber Work-shops; Corn-Mills, &c., &c., with Estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price:—In Bombay, Rs. 10. To Outstations, Rs. 10½ CASH.

London: Virtue & Co.; Calcutta: Lepage & Co.; Bombay: Chesson & Woodhall; Madras: J. Higginbotham; Lahore: W. Cockell & Co.; Agra: *Daily Gazette Press*; Mooltan: Dadabhoy Manockjee:

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

(From the Morning Star, October 7, 1867)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India is one of the most practical works on the subjects of which it treats that could well be written. The editor, Mr. P. R Cola, thinks that the great industrial want of India is the substitution of machinery for manual labour. In order to facilitate the establishment of mills and factories, he has compiled a work describing the various processes of the cotton, silk, sugar, paper, oil, and oil-gas manufactures; the bleaching, dying and printing of calico; and the best mode of constructing iron foundries and timber mills, and of manufacturing steam engines, boilers, &c. The value of the book is greatly increased by the numerous illustrations with which the text is enriched. It contains a considerable amount of interesting information on the special productions of India; and while admirably adapted for the particular object for which it has been published, it will be found useful to the general student.

(From the Engineering, November 8, 1867.)

This is a volume advocating the extension of European modes of manufacture to India and other countries of the East, and containing plans and estimates of factories. . . . The rudiments of most of the arts we have received from India. But the processes have been much improved in our hands, and Mr. Cola says that it is now incumbent upon us to render back these improved methods in supercession of the native processes. There is certainly no reason why a bad method of manufacture should continue to be pursued in India or any where else when a better method is known. . . . . It seems to be a great waste of effort to carry cotton half round the globe to be spun in Manchester, and to be afterwards carried back to the place from which it was exported. . . . . The day, we believe, will come when factories of the kind Mr. Cola describes will take wide root in India; and it would be a miserable and unworthy policy in us to discourage their establishment. . . . Mr. Cola has performed a useful service by affording so much information about the cost and arrangements of small factories suited for such a country as India; and such details will be specially useful to those who meditate the establishment of factories in that country. . . . . The lights he affords may also aid in the improvement of native processes. But we feel persuaded that, before manufactures can prevail largely in India, its agriculture and internal communications must be largely improved.

(From the Daily Telegraph, November 9, 1867.)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India," edited by P. R. Cola, and illustrated by numerous and excellent wood cuts, is a book not to get from the circulating library, but to buy, study and then possess for future reference. We have carefully explored its contents, and had marked much for comment here. Space, however, is wanting. We must therefore content ourselves with saying that it gives a complete account of the past and present position of the East in regard to manufactures, and brings forward trustworthy data for judging what may be its future, if modern enterprise and capital can only be induced to try fresh fields and pastures new.

(From the Illustrated London News,)

There can be no question about the importance of the subject treated of in this vol

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a considerable demand for Elphinstones, Port Cannings, Back Bays, and United Victorias. Elphinstones rose from 520 to 560. New Do. from 75 to 85. Port Cannings from 255 to 265. United Victorias from 960 to 970. Back-bays from 310 to 360 per share. Market excited: General inquiry. Considerable business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Num. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 pr share
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	55 per shre
1,000,000	500	275	....	Ditto Ditto New	40 per share
1,000,000	250	150	...	Bombay Pres. Bank	100 per share
5,000,000	250	200	6pa	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	56 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Bombay Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	100	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	250	200	9	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 p ct prem
1,600,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
3,750,000	200	1,000	13	London & China Bk	184 p.
1,000,000	1,000	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
500,000	250	150	10	National Bank of India	120 to 130
1,000,000	200	200	....	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
...	250	100	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s shr
				General Bank	65 [illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	360 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	560 p.sh
1,500,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Prere Land Co.	80 to 95 p.sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	Noquotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 per share
....	5,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	265 p. sh.
1,160,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co.	970 per sh.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do.	14 1/8.
China	60 ays' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	92
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1859-57	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	104
Five and a half per cent.		112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6-0
Bank of England Notes	" 225
Sp a sh Dollars	" 220
Car lus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 220
Ge man C owns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		132 to 135
Akote			
Khandeish			128 to 130
Barsee			
Dhollera			135 to 138
Bhowunggur			
Hingunghaut			140 to 145
Broach			135 to 140
Veeravul			118 to 122
Vingorla			130 to 132
Comptа			128 to 130
Dharwar Sawginned			140 o 142
Oomrawuttee	New		155 to 158
Akote			
Ready Sales			550 Candies
For delivery			1275
Market Firm.	Good demand.		

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 15th November 1867.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
CHINTA.		CEYLON.	
Gold Bullion	23 000	Gold	37,500
Silver Coin	3,000	Silver	6,000
" Bullion	39,500	" Coin	2,000
HONGKONG.		CONCAN BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	1,094,999	Gold	82,910
Silver "	1,78,179	Coin	3,500
" Coin	79,000	Silver	2,000
" Dollars	12,000	Rupees	71,490
AFRICAN COAST.		GUZERAT BRITISH.	
Silver Dollars	1,000	Gold	1,280
SUEZ.		Silver	2,000
Gold Coin	38,670	KURRACHEE.	
" Sovereigns	2,500	Silver	3,000
Silver Bullion	14 300	MALABAR BRITISH.	
Silver Coin	14,960	Gold Coin	2,280
PERSIAN GULF.		Guineas	2 63
Gold Coin	2 500	Rupees	50,900
Silver Coin	7,500		
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.		Total Gold Rs. 151,020	
Gold Coin	12,200	" Silver 1,37,950	
Silver Coin	1,03,090		
CUTCH.		Total for the week Rs.	2,88,970
Gold Coin	5,800	Previously Exported in the year 1867	2,40,09,033
GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.			
Rupees	6,000	Total from 1st Jany. to 15th Nov. 1867	2,43,68,003
ADEN.		Ditto same period 1866	4,12,52,700
Gold Coin	1,000		
Silver Coin	700	Decrease	1,83,84,697
GUZERAT BRITISH.			
Rupees	35,050		
MALABAR BRITISH.			
Silver Dollars	1,400		
CONCAN BRITISH.			
Rupees	10 000		
Total Gold Rs.	11,75,910		
" Silver "	4,97,588		
Total for the week Rs.	16,73,498		
Previously Imported in the year 1867	6,50,46,770		
Total from 1st Jany. to 15th November 1867	6,67,20,268		
Ditto same period 1866	14,37,61,278		
Decrease Rs.	7,70,41,010		

THE statement of the affairs of the new Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 25th January 1868, is published for the present week in the subjoined form in consequence of all the returns from the Branches not having been received. It will hereafter be published in the form used by the old Bank.

LIABILITIES.	25th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 36,25,974
Genl. Treasury Balance	" 40,00,000
Deposits	" 132,72,008
	Rs. 208,97,982

ASSETS.	
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities & Bullion	Rs. 3,34,999
Credit Accounts on Do.	" 26,41,540
Bills Discounted	" 2,32,940
Stamps	" 785
Balances with Branches & Correspondents	" 10,61,671
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 166,26,137
	Rs. 208,97,982

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 27.

Lindsay, Assistant Surgeon, Army Med. Staff, to proceed to England from Gwalior.

Roch, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 27.

Ashburner, Lieutenant Colonel, Unattached, to rejoin at Ahmednugger.

Bivar, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin to Poona.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH JAN.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 0 0 to £3 7 6 p. t.	£2 0s. Nomi.
" Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£6 10s. 0d. to £8 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 26.	Southern Queen	Aitkin	Liverpool, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 27.	Fanny	Weir	Rangoon.
	Hydaspes	Bs er	Nicobar Island.
	Alfcar	Hamilton	Annesley Bay.
	Dreadnought	Scott	Annesley Bay.
	Ellora (s)	McCulloch	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Norman*, F. Orfew, bound to Abyssinia

Ship *Seabird*, H. Holland, bound to Abyssinia.

Ship *Arenir*, M. Piche, bound to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Rutland*, to Calcutta.

Bar. ue *Shaqoorjee Heerjee*, to Colombo and Penang.

Brig *Maiden*, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer *Elphinstone*, to Malabar Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is so place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Muncipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent (opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month —a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected. Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.

Index to Railway Stations

Index to Places by Steamer and Dak

Introduction

RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway

Jubbulpore Extension Railway

Scinde Railway

Punjaub Railway

East Indian Railway

Eastern Bengal Railway

Calcutta and South Eastern Railway

Great Southern of India Railway

Indian Branch Railway

Delhi Railway.

Madras Railway

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—

P. and O. Co.

Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.

Messageries Imperiales

Austrian Lloyds

Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company

British India Steam Navigation Company

Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company

China Steamers

Indus Steam Flotilla.

Punjaub Steam Flotilla.

Irrawady Flotilla

India General Steam Navigation Company.

DAK COMPANIES:—

Agra and Masuck Mail Carts

Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.

North Western Dak Company

Inland Transit Company.

Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.

David's Horse Carriage Dak

Delhi and Umritsur Dak

Punjaub and North Western Company

Commercial Transport Association Company

Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.

Victoria Horse Dak.

Oudh Horse Dak Company.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.

ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY will be ready THIS AFTERNOON at Four o'clock.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .....Rs. 10.

SINGLE COPY..... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, January 28th.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England, will be published to-morrow morning.

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.

Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, January 28.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE Railway in Central India, two practical STONE MASONS as Inspectors.

Salary Rs. 250 per month. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, to "A. G." *Gazette* Office.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th January 1868.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of the Cargo of Coals per American Barque "SUNBEAM," Captain S. C. JORDAN, Shipped by W. N. DE MATTOS, from Liverpool, are requested to produce Bills of Lading and take delivery of Coals within 3 days, or else the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the parties concerned. Apply to Captain, or to PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY DUBASH, Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.—A MEETING of the Registered SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be held within the Bank's Office, No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Liquidators.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th January, 1868.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Instalment of returned Capital of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, will be available for distribution to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Liquidator No. 6, Old Court House Street, on and after the 1st February next. The production of Share-certificates for this instalment is not necessary.

J. J. COGSWELL,
Liquidator.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of The Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of The ORIENTAL INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY next the 3rd proximo, at 11 o'clock, an application will be made in the Chambers of Mr. Justice Westropp, that the Official Liquidator be authority to sell debts due by 101 Contributories of the said Company, a list of which may be seen at the Office of the Official Liquidator, Elphinstone Circle, amounting to Rs. 1,95,125.—Dated this 27th day of January 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA:

A SERIES OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

THE RACES AND TRIBES OF HINDUSTAN,

originally prepared under the authority of the Government of India,

AND REPRODUCED AT

THE INDIA MUSEUM,

By order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Edited by J. FORBES WATSON & JOHN WILLIAM KAYE.

In addition to the copies of this work prepared for the use of the Government, the Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the publication of an edition for sale, It is desirable to know as soon as possible, how many copies will be required for sale, in order that arrangements may be made to supply them.

The work will contain about 450 photographs on mounts, in eight volumes, super-royal 4to, with descriptive letter-press, and it will be issued to subscribers at £2. 2s per volume—a sum which simply represents the cost of production.

A certain number of copies of the First and Second Volumes are ready, these will be delivered to the firs Subscribers.

India Museum, London, January 18, 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th February.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above-School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious education. The Commencement of a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868.

IT must be a source of unbounded gratification to all candid Englishmen that Lord Stanley has receded, in the matter of the Alabama claims, from the position taken up by Earl Russell, a position at once untenable and fraught with danger to the peace of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. A war between England and America would be one of the most terrific encounters that history would have on record. Not to speak of the ties of blood which unite the two countries, for we may set that down as a matter of sentiment which would not effect the character of the struggle when it had fairly broken out, the indomitable energy and pride of both peoples, and their ample resources and wealth, would lead to a conflict of such magnitude and duration that both Powers would retire from it prostrated for a generation by the might of their efforts, with their industries paralyzed, and their commerce in the hands of neutral powers. The diplomatic civility which passed and repassed in the dispatches between Earl Russell and Mr. Seward was all a matter of course, sincere though it was; but there must have come a time when the United States Minister would have dropped civility, and justly so; and when he would have peremptorily demanded satisfaction of the claims put forward by his Government for the depredations of the Alabama. The English Ministry would not have yielded to a peremptory demand what it had denied to negotiation; and the result would have inevitably been, supposing Earl Russell had continued to hold the Seals of the Foreign Office, that the two countries would have had to settle by force of arms what England would not agree to settle by arbitration. No war, in which England could engage could be more unpopular, and it can hardly be for a moment doubted that on the direction in which the two countries were drifting becoming apparent to Parliament, Earl Russell would have been ignominiously turned from the Foreign Office by a vote of want of confidence, in which the whole nation would have heartily joined. That Earl Russell's policy would not have commanded the sympathies of the majority of the English people, is apparent from the circumstance that Lord Stanley has spontaneously recognized the justice of the American demand for arbitration on the essential particular of the responsibility o England to bear any amount of the damage done by the English-built Confederate cruisers to the shipping of the Northern States. The American claim is, that as England permitted her ports to be used as Confederate ship-building yards in breach of the neutrality laws, and as she permitted vessels to be manned sometimes even with English sailors and equipped with English ammunition, and to sail from her ports with the view of destroying the commerce of the Federal States, she should be held responsible for the damage done, by these Southern cruisers. Now, this was a question that might be fairly referred to arbitration, without the honor of England being effected. Whatever proof the laws of evidence might demand of the object for which the cruisers were being fitted out in English ports, there was no moral doubt in the mind of the English nation at large that they were destined to act against the commerce of the North. But what satisfied the moral sense of the people did not satisfy the judges who had to administer the Foreign Enlistment Act, which required proof, not merely that a ship was being armed and fitted out in an English port, for such ships might have been contracted for by China or Japan or some country at peace with all the world, but that the ship was being armed and fitted out expressly for a power at war with an ally or friend of England. Of course the American answer to this was "Amend your law; we have nothing to do with your defective laws; but if you, in consequence of your defective laws, allow pirates to be fitted up in your ports to prey on our commerce, we shall hold you responsible for the damage done." Invert the position. Suppose England had been at war with France, would she have tolerated French ships being systematically fitted out in American ports, and manned by American sailors for the destruction of English merchantmen? It would not matter to England, in such a case, whether the American laws were good or bad. It would be enough for her that her merchantmen were destroyed by a fleet of cruisers systematically equipped and launched under the sheltering flag of a so-called neutral power; and she would be justified either in quarrelling with that power or in demanding compensation. Well, America, notwithstanding much provocation, has done the latter. Nevertheless, it is true, as Earl Russell frequently pointed out in his elaborate controversy with Mr. Seward, that during the war between Brazil and Portugal in the first quarter of the present century, privateering by vessels belonging to American citizens, and equipped and manned in United States ports, in violation of the declared neutrality of the States, was carried on to an extent far exceeding anything of the kind during the recent American war. The Portuguese demands on the United States' Government, to make good the damage sustained by the mercantile marine of Portugal were rejected in emphatic terms. "The Government of the United States having used all the "means in its power to prevent the fitting out "and arming of vessels in these ports to cruise "against any nation with whom they are at "peace. . . . . cannot consider itself bound to in- "demnify individual foreigners for losses by cap- "tures over which the United States have neither "control nor jurisdiction." When the Portuguese Government asked that Commissioners be appointed to assess the damage, or as the phraseology of the day expresses it, to "confer and agree on what reason and justice demand," the United States' Secretary of State replied that the appointment of Commissioners would not be consistent either with the Constitution of the United States or with any practise usual among civilized nations. This no doubt was one of Lord Russell's strong points; but it is very effectively met by the answer that the United States' Government actually amended its law under the remonstrances of Portugal, and the efficacy of the new act proved so considerable, says Mr. Adams, as to elicit from the remonstrating party repeated expressions of his satisfaction with it. It is even asserted that if the English Government had incorporated in its Foreign Enlistment Act some of the leading provisions of that very Act passed in America on the remonstrances of Portugal, a large portion of the claims now in dispute could not have arisen. There is thus a wide difference between the position of the two countries: the United States' Government taking all reasonable action to prevent the conversion of their ports into yards for the construction of privateers till the Portugese Government expressed its ample satisfaction, and on the other hand the English Government allowing privateer after privateer to leave its harbours under the fastidious plea that it could not find evidence to convict the wrong-doers.

Lord Russell, however, did agree to refer to a commission all claims arising during the war, "which the two powers shall agree to refer," but this excluded the claims for losses by the Alabama and other similar vessels. This of course could have no effect on the dispute between the two countries. Lord Stanley's proposition is in a widely different spirit, and though it does not meet with acquiescence from the American Government, it is the farthest limit to which England can go. As Lord Stanley puts the proposition, it is:—"Whether in "the matter connected with the vessels out of "whose depredations the claims of American "citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the "British Government and by those who acted "upon its authority was such as would involve "a moral responsibility on the part of "the British Government, to make good, "either in whole or in part the losses of "American citizens." Lord Russell holds that to determine this question the foreign Government or State which may be appointed arbitrator will be called upon to sit in judgment on the policy pursued by, and the good faith of, the English Ministers, which, he says, is inconsistent with the honour and dignity of Britain. And to show how intimately the proposition is blended with the policy pursued by Britain during the American war, we find the American Government insisting on this question also, being submitted to arbitration, "whether the policy pursued by England of recognising the Confederate States as a belligerent Power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made." It is impossible to submit the policy of Britain to arbitration, and the last published dispatch of Lord Stanley specially intimates to the American Government that on no account whatever can he permit to be referred to a foreign power the question whether the English policy at the outbreak of the American war was right or wrong. It is clear that any arbiter must accept the policy of England as a fact which he has no right whatever to question; he may deduce from it, if he can, responsibility or non-responsibility, but he shall not arbitrate upon its judiciousness or injudiciousness. In this position Lord Stanley will be supported by the whole British people; and as his proposal, according to the President's message, has been declined by the Government of the United States, the long pending dispute has again got into a dead lock, from which nothing perhaps but a change of Ministry on the other side of the Atlantic will extricate it. But the attitude of the British Government in relation to the dispute is now more rational than when Lord Russell brought it into a state of hopeless "finality," so far as his Government was concerned; and the negotiation has undoubtedly advanced one important step on the way to its completion.

THE *Englishman*:—Letters from the Gulf of Persia represent the relations between Persia and Turkey as of a somewhat critical nature. It is said that the Turks are stirring up the Kurds and other tribs along the Armenian frontier, to make inroads into the neighbouring Persian districts. The Persians have taken alarm. It may possibly turn out that this is nothing more than an outbreak of lawlessness on the part of tribes never too quiet or too scrupulous, and that the raids have no political significance whatever. The necessity of preserving the peace of the frontier will, probably, lead to a force being despatched from the Persian Camp at Meshed, and by thir means to a new shifting of parties on the western borders of Affghanistan.

THE same:—The usual provisions for the exercise of consular jurisdiction on behalf of the English crown in Muscat, are published in the *Gazette*. The Consul has power to try cases involving any breach by a British subject of the existing treaty between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Muscat, and to inflict a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or three months imprisonment. For cases involving a breach of the rules and Regulations other than those connected with the treaty, the Consul is vested with jurisdiction to the extent of inflicting a fine of two hundred dollars or one month's imprisonment, but beyond that amount, he must summon two disinterested British subjects to sit with him as assessors. All disputes of a civil nature between British subjects are to be decided by the Consul, subject to an appeal to the High Court of Bombay, and all criminals for offences other than those above mentioned may be sent by the Consul for trial to Bombay.

THE *Pioneer*:—There is good news in store for the Warrant Officers of the whole army in India. We may safely announce that in the course of a few days a scheme, which has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be published, by which the condition of every department will be greatly improved.

At no distant date, too, a proposition, which aims at considerably bettering the pay and prospects of the Subordinate Medical Department, will, it is hoped, have received the approval of the Home Government, in whose hands it now is.

The public, who will eventually have to pay for these reforms, will, if we mistake not, learn that their cost promises to be considerable without a murmur. It is notorious that two useful and meritorious branches of the service have for years been miserably underpaid, and we may unhesitatingly affirm with regard to the Subordinate Medical Department, that considering the ability and deserts of many of its members, it is absolutely the worst paid and most hardly treated of all.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, JANUARY 17TH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is buoyant.

Dhollera 5s. 7/8d.

The Manchester Market is very strong.

7lb. Shirtings ..... 8-0d.

8¼ " ..... 9-6d.

40 Twist ..... 1-0¼d.

The ships *Abergeldie*, *Taylon* (?) and *Milbrook* have arrived from Bombay.

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION.

(Specially telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.)

MONDAY.

The Exhibition opens to-day at two o'clock, and is likely to prove a great success. It promises also to be well attended and very attractive.

AFGHANISTAN NEWS.

THE following telegraphic despatch regarding the movements in Afghanistan has been forwarded to us:—

Khilm and Tashkarghan have been vacated by Shere Ally Khan, and occupied by Abdool Rahman Khan. There has been no battle. An intrigue with the Turkistanee Sirdars led to the sudden revolution. Abdoolrahman is at Khilm. Great illuminations have taken place at Cabul.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 3RD JANUARY.

COLD winds and snow are giving us what blue cheeked and red-nosed optimists are declaring to be "most seasonable weather," and what all condemned *not* to follow the swallows, may well admit to be better borne at Christmas than in May. There has not been for many a long year, so heavy a downfall of snow as is now lying over the greater part of Northern and Central Europe; communications are interrupted on certain points, and even in the warmer regions on the Mediterranean the temperature has fallen unusually low. There, it is cold enough to ensure the gratification of the wildest longings of the Russian and American lights of the Skating Club; but the thermometer of Paris is so very fickle that we can never count on a steady temperature of over four and twenty hours' duration. There is, however, a good deal of ice already in the "lakes" of the Bois de Boulogne, and as, with so capricious a climate, a "spell" of freezing weather sufficiently long to make the ice solid may possibly be upon the cards of the weather office, the "lionesses" of the Club in question—including Russian and Austrian Princesses, and several very handsome and dashing ladies of "the Great Republic," have prepared special costumes for the ice, which costumes,—as they are expected to be both convenient and becoming—the said "lionesses" are exceedingly impatient to have the opportunity of sporting.

The costume referred to, and said to have been adopted by the unanimous decision of the most fashionable amongst us, consists of trousers, tunic, *paletot* of velvet, trimmed with fur; boots topped with fur; and a velvet *togue* similarly trimmed. If the costume be of black velvet, the fur will be chinchilla or *grebe*, (the skin of an aquatic bird, whose silvery feathers are much in vogue just now); if of green velvet, the fur will be sable; if of crimson, ermine; if of dark blue, gray astracon. The bottom of the trousers will be disposed of in the tops of the boots; the *togue* will be worn a trifle on one side, with an *aigrette* of feathers standing jauntily up from the band of fur. This proposed apotheosis of the "Bloomer" garb, if really sported here, will be a curious feature of the "coming season."

The usual observances have greeted the exit of the old year and the entrance of the new. All the military bands of the garrison of Paris performed, at noon, on the last day of December, the *Aubade*, supposed to convey the parting salute of the expiring year, to the Emperor. This *Aubade* takes place in the Great Court of the Tuileries, under the windows of the suite of rooms occupied by the Emperor, who, with the Empress, the little Prince, and the principal personages of their households, show themselves on the balcony, and send a handsome gratuity to the performers.

This mention of the musical doings of the army of Paris reminds me that certain compositions of a young musician of the gentler sex, Mlle Marie d'Hauterine, whose musical genius promises to place her in the front rank of the great lights of an art that has hitherto recruited its exponents principally from the whiskered half of humanity, have been adopted by the band of the Imperial Guard, and are being arranged for that fine regiment.

On New Year's Day, the usual receptions took place at the Tuileries; all the diplomatic body being present, with the exception of the Italian Minister, Chevalier Nigra, who had gone off on "a leave of absence," as is shrewdly suspected, in order not to be obliged to present the felicitations of his master to the inscrutable potentate who is just now tasking so severely the patience of Italy. A grand dinner, to all the members of the Imperial family now in Paris, wound up, as usual, the celebration of the New Year's Day at the Tuileries.

The first of the four State balls at the Tuileries is fixed for next Tuesday; the series of State-dinners will also be inaugurated in the course of next week; so that we may regard ourselves as being fairly launched on that sea of dissipation upon which so many brilliant barks are ambitious of spreading their sails. But "all is not gold that glitters," says a wise old saw, as true now as when first invented; and ordinary mortals may console themselves for the comparative dimness of their existence by reflecting on the subjections of those whom they are apt to look upon as "Fortune's darlings," to the common pains and troubles of mortality. Think of a Princess going to pay a visit to a Grand Duchess, and getting her wrist broken for her pains! The affair happened, it seems, as follows. The Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, second daughter of the Czar's eldest sister, the Grand Duchess Maria, has just been affianced to a son of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and is now on a visit to her uncle, the Czar and the Grand Duke Nicholas, at whose palace she is staying. One day last week Princess Potemkin went to the palace to pay a visit of congratulation to the fair betrothed, and was mounted in a lift to the upper floor in which is situated the apartment occupied by the young lady and her suite. Just as the lift reached the landing place and just as the Grand Duke Nicholas, who was waiting to receive his guest, held out his hand to assist her out of the lift, the rope broke, the machine tilted to one side, and the old Princess fell to the groundfloor, breaking her wrist in the fall, and receiving such a shock that she had to be put into bed immediately, and is still at the palace, so ill that her life is considered to be in great danger.

Here, we also have an "illustrious" patient who has been said to be at Death's door, M. de Lamartine. But the old poet statesman has suddenly quitted his chateau of St. Paul, near Macon, where he was supposed to be near dying, and has come to Paris, apparently indignant at the reports that have been going the rounds about his health, and bent upon showing that there is no truth in them.

A great sale of rare pictures, just about to be brought to the hammer, is exciting much interest among amateurs, the descriptive catalogue of the same having been drawn up by no meaner pen than that of the accomplished art-critic Jules Janin. The gallery in question, one of the finest private collections extant, is that of his Tunisian Highness Khalil-Bey; a curious proof of the progress out of the peculiar ordinances of the Koran being made by the high dignitaries of the Mussulman faith, which forbids the pictorial representation of the human form. Persia, too

6 ,92,114, which, if taken into account, would reduce the deficit to about nine lacs of Rupees.

3. The decrease is also attributable to the general depression in trade, and to the introduction of a system of delivery of Salt by weighment instead of by Phurra measurement. On this subject the attention of the Commissioner should be called to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Government Resolution No. 3144, dated 6th September 1867, and he should be requested to report the result of the steps which have been taken to carry out those orders.

4. The particulars connected with the realizations of duty on importations of Salt by sea and land are given below. It will be observed that the importation was more by sea and less by land during the year under review as contrasted with the preceding year.

	1866-68.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease
Importation by Sea	Rs. 14,414 10 4	43,598 13 4	29,184 3 0	.....
Do. by Land	„ 2,89,955 1 6	2,41,199 1 1	.....	48,756 0 5
	3,04,369 11 10	2,84,797 14 5	29,184 3 0	48,756 0 5
				29,184 3 0
				19,571 13 5

5. The fluctuations in the items comprised under the third head mentioned in paragraph 1 are below specified:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Ground Rent per Bigote...	45	...
Do. By Maund	...	3,000
Proprietary right.....	...	12,726
Farms	1,113	...
Miscellaneous	13,876	...
	15,034	15,726
		15,034
		Decrease... 692

The increase of Rupees 13,876 in miscellaneous receipts was owing principally to full duty having been charged on the certified difference between the quantity of salt removed and that landed at ports of destination.

6. The state of the outstanding balances on account of the year under review is described by the Officiating Commissioner in paragraph 33 of his report, and calls for no particular remark.

7. Government are glad to observe that the whole of the balance due on account of former years has been recovered.

8. There has been a decrease in the Establishment and other charges connected with the management of the Salt revenue during the year under review, amounting to Rs. 5+,162. The reasons for this decrease are explained in paragraph 38 of the Commissioner's report. Government observe that while the expenditure has decreased the percentage cost has increased from Rupees 5-11-8 to Rupees 6-12-0. This is due to the decrease in the revenues of the year.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1867.

THE financial depression and superabundance of unemployed capital which were the marked characteristics of the money market during the six months ended on twenty-ninth June, have been prolonged in an aggravated form to the close of the year. With a view to stimulate a more active demand, the Directors, by successive steps in the month of July, reduced the rate of interest to three per cent. on loans repayable at call—on ordinary fixed loans to three-and-a-half per cent., and on mercantile bills to four-and-a-half per cent. per annum. Although those rates are lower than at any former period in the Bank's history, and have been almost continuous throughout the past half-year, yet they failed even to maintain the former range and extent of the Bank's advances to the public. Many of the Bank's constituents, who held large deposit balances, endeavored to effect loans in the open market on Government Securities at the rate of two per cent. per annum, but did not succeed in placing any considerable amount. The result of the prevailing inaction and distrust was a very large increase in the Bank's private deposits and a cash balance of unparalleled magnitude. Nor was the state of matters at the Branches materially different. Rates of interest and discount ruled lower during the entire half-year than at any previous date since the first Branch was established in 1862.

Notwithstanding those adverse and exceptional circumstances, the Directors have to acquaint the Proprietors that the net profits for the half year amount to Rs. 7,72,114-8-7 and admit of the payment of a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; making with ten per cent. paid at 29th June last, a dividend for the whole year, of eight and a half per cent. on the Bank's paid up Capital of Two crores and twenty lacs.

No losses have been sustained at the Head Office during the past six months. At one of the Branches a small amount has been written off as a doubtful debt. After a careful scrutiny of the outstanding advances at Head Office and Branches, the Directors are in a position to state that the provision formerly made, is sufficient to cover every bad and doubtful debt.

The Bank's Investments in Government Securities standing in the Books on 31st December last, at Rs. 95,14,610-8 are very considerably under their market value.

Since the beginning of 1862 the business relations of the Bank, both at the Head office and the Branches, with the Presidency of Bombay have assumed very large and important dimensions. For nearly two years past, however, the conduct of the Bank's business in that Presidency has been attended with considerable embarrassment, arising out of the critical and anomalous condition of the Bank of Bombay, who acted as Agents for the collection of the outstandings and the disposal of the proceeds, realized on account of the Bank of Bengal. During the greater portion of the last six months it was deemed necessary to restrict the Bank's operations with that Presidency, until, in the near prospect of the Bank of Bombay being placed in liquidation, the Directors resolved to appoint one of their own officers to be the Bank's Agent in Bombay. Mr. John Hector, the Bank's Chief Accountant, was selected for that office, and the Agency has accordingly been established under his charge since 4th November last.

The powers delegated to the Bank's Agent are precise and well defined, embracing only the description of business formerly transacted by the Bank of Bombay, as Agents of the Bank of Bengal. The Directors, although entertaining no doubt, that the appointment of an Agent in Bombay under the limitations adverted to, is a matter entirely within their own discretion and requires no sanction or authority from Government, nevertheless did not make the appointment without the distinct sanction of Government. This course throughout the whole procedure connected with the establishment of the Agency and the subsequent conduct of the business, has been closely adhered to.

Since 4th November last and on the requisition of the Government, the Directors have been enabled from the available resources of the Agency to provide for the State requirements in Bombay a sum of nearly two millions sterling, on terms which have given entire satisfaction to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

STATEMENT *of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal as at* 31st *December* 1867.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,51,414	4	7
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, ... Rs. 22,40,110 9 0			
Ditto ditto at Branches.... 99,32,541 13 11			
	1,21,72,652	6	12
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ..	4,18 82,033	0	5
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,92,615	11	1
Bank Notes outstanding.....	12,300	0	0
Sundries	10,29,807	4	6
Rupees.	7,96,44,822	11	7

ASSETS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities	95,14,610	8	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	48,32,800	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	9,11,271	15	6
Mercantile Bills discounted do. do.	1,07,15,699	8	6
Dead Stock	5,87,790	0	8
Stamps	1,1,94	9	0
Balances with other Banks	9,72,857	2	4
Sundries	4,37,509	6	6
	2,80,54,883	2	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 3,07,16,167 13 1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 2,08,73,771 12 0			
	5,15,89,939	9	1
Rupees. ...	7,96,44,822	11	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As.
Amount received in Discount Interest and Commission at Head Office and Branches		11,50,548 5 5.
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Establishment at Head Office and Branches	2,85,152 2 6	
Pensions.....	2,693 4 0	
Directors' Fees.....	10,254 0 0	
Law Charges.....	4,455 11 9	
CONTINGENCIES—		
Stationary.....	8,272 13 6	
Lighting	3,099 9 9	
Printing.....	2,472 10 6	
Advertisements	1,029 4 0	
Rent of Branch Premises, Assortments, and Miscellaneous Charges at Head Office and Branches ...	46,991 9 9	
Cheque and Pass Books	974 13 8	
Allowance for Wear and Tear of Bank Property.....	13,047 2 5	
	75,878 14 7	
		3,78,433 12 10
Net Profit, Rupees		7,72,114 8 7
Amount set aside for payment of Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum	7,70,000 0 0	
Balance carried forward to next half-year's Accounts.....	2,114 8 7	
	7,72,114 8 7	

RESERVE FUND.

Reserve Fund at 29th June 1867.....	1,0,59,479	4 7
To old outstanding Bank of Bengal Notes paidduring the half-year.....	8,065	0 0
Balance of Reserve Fund.....	18,51,414	4 7

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SIND.

(*The Sindian, Jan.* 22.)

As His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is expected here today, the following arrangements have been ordered for his reception:

A guard of honor, consisting of 100 men, under command of a European Officer from the 17th M. N. I. in full dress, with Regimental Color and Band, is to be held in readiness to proceed to Keamaree, together with a half battery of the A-18 Royal Artillery. The battery is to be drawn up at the Bunder head, and the Artillery in a convenient place to fire the usual salute of 17 guns on His Excellency's landing.

A half battery of the A-18 Royal Artillery will be drawn up in front of the Artillery Lines to give the usual salute of 17 guns on His Excellency reaching Government House.

A complete company of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment (the Black Watch) with Officers, Regimental Color and Band, will parade in full dress at Government House, and pay His Excellency the usual honors on his arrival.

Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments are requested to be at the Bunder head to receive His Excellency.

Instructions will be given the moment the steamer is signalled.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH JAN.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Amroodeen Moroodeen and four others, were charged with stealing a quantity of porter, of the value of seven rupees, the property of Government. The charge was clearly established against all the prisoners, and his Worship sentenced the first two to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six weeks each, and the rest to receive fifteen stripes each.

A SEA CASE.—George Preston and John Cook, seamen of the British Ship *Pontiane*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction for one week each.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Girder Pragjee and three others were charged with assaulting one Cassideen Bhowdeen. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that, on the 23rd instant, he went to the Cloth Bazar to buy cloth. He first went to the shop of the second prisoner, but as he could not agree to his terms he went to the shop of the first, but finding him unreasonable too in his price, he went to another shop, and bought what he wanted. While returning, he had to pass by the shop of the first prisoner, who called him and abused him. When he remonstrated with him, the other prisoners gave him blows on his mouth, threw him down and belabored him. Complainant raised an alarm, when the police came and rescued him. Shortly afterwards he found that two notes for Rs. 20 each, which he had in his pocket, were missing.

His Worship convicted the prisoners, and sentenced the first to undergo a forthnight's simple imprisonment in the County Jail, and the others to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each, half of the fine to go to the complainant; and they were also bound over in their own recognizances to keep the peace towards the prosecutor for a period of six months

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—27TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Babajee Muckoon was charged with stealing a copper pot, of the value of four rupees, belonging to one Peerajee Syahjee. The prisoner, it appeared, was employed by the prosecutor to do his work, and during his absence he stole the pot. The man pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Tookaram Baloo was charged with stealing nine pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of seven rupees, the property of Eduljee Dorabjee. The prisoner admitted his offence, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—Gunoo Tookajee was convicted of torturing his bullock, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Who nominates the Fellows of the Bombay University? What are the qualifications for that honour—for such I suppose it must be considered, although appearances are against it—which carries with it the privilege of wearing those fearful and wonderful productions of the sartorial art, the Fellow's gown and scarf.

For some years past we have been treated with most portentous lists of the gentlemen whom it delighteth H. E. the Governor thus to honour; but the list published in your issue of the 15th instant, so far out-Heroded Herod, that I have been daily looking in your columns for some comments upon it. It read very much like an extract from the list of Bombay inhabitants, published in your Calendar and Directory. One rises from its perusal with almost a feeling of disappointment that the name of John Smith, Boilermaker, G. I. P. R., or one of Treacher's shop boys, is omitted.

I have made many attempts to discover what it is that qualifies a man for a Fellowship of our University. I began (as might naturally be expected) with learning, but I had not run my eye down more than half a dozen names before I discovered that whatever other good qualities that body may possess in common, learning is not one of them. I next tried wealth, but this I was obliged to abandon as soon as I came to the name of a Bombay chaplain, who certainly is not, and never was, a wealthy man. I then opened the list at random and tried "eminence"; but every other name that my eye lighted on convinced me that this was the most unlucky guess of all. By the light of the last list, I have hit upon what really does seem like a solution of the problem, and one too so simple, that it is surprising it never occurred to me before. The sole qualification is *residence in Bombay*. No matter who or what you are, reside there a few months, inhale the learned atmosphere of the Town Hall, Parell, or Malabar Point, and the *genius loci* makes you a Fellow.

The list includes clergymen, barristers, doctors, interspersed with some native obscurities, to whom one is tempted to apply the last line of *Barbara celarent* in Aldrich's logic, so well known to Oxford men. "Homen habent nullum, neque, si bene colligis, usum." But the most remarkable feature is the large number of Engineers who, it must be presumed, have been found necessary to prop up the tottering fabric of the University. The late Governor was charged with nominating too many civilians, for which there was some excuse, as that service numbers in its ranks more University men than any other. His successor is determined to steer clear of that mistake, for he has only appointed one civilian, and he is not an University man; but he is a resident of Bombay. The proud eminence of being the only Mofussil nominee, in the present batch of Fellows, belongs to the Chief of Jumkhundee.

Of all people in the world through the length and breadth of this Presidency no one else out of Bombay is thought worthy of the honour of the Fellow's gown and scarf. Does the Governor know of this Chief's antecedents. Let H. E. ask those who remember seeing this Chief—who now drives about in all the pomp of a mail phaeton—ten years ago in prison in the main guard at Belgaum. On what charge was he imprisoned? Has he done anything to clear himself of the suspicions which, whether rightly or wrongly, are attached to his name? He contemptuously threw aside the last honour conferred upon him by a Governor of Bombay? Does he value the present one? Lastly, is it a compliment to the other Fellows to have their names associated with his?

There are, and perhaps must be, anomalies in an institution like the Bombay University, but if nominations to Fellowships continue to be made on the present system, it will soon be an honour not to be a Fellow. I am thankful to say I am not, and hope I never shall be.—I am, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

BRITISH AND NATIVE GOVERNMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The other day, when reading the different letters published in the *Times of India* having reference to British and Native administration in India, I was struck by the omission on the part of the writers of these letters, of an important fact, which had it been made apparent would go far to shew that a strictly Native Government would be much more in accordance with the tastes and more conducive to the happiness of the population of this great (in extent) country than the British rule.

The fact, Sir, to which I would allude is bribefy.

It is a matter sufficiently patent to all those officially employed in the various departments in India that the system of giving and taking bribes prevails to a vast extent, and this is doubtless a most gratifying state of things to the receiver. But in many cases, under the British administration, the giver finds that he gets no return for his outlay; he has been promised mountains and does not even find molehills; he has parted with that most dear to him, and received no equivalent, and he is consequently extremely dissatisfied, much more so than he would ever be with the preaching of missionaries, even were they so many Spurgeons,—which they are not.

In a Government where the heads of Departments, Magistrates, District Officers, &c, are proof against bribery, it is manifest that the act itself is useless, and therefore should not exist; however it not only exists but flourishes, in a one-sided way, nor is it to be wondered at when the extreme ignorance and absence of morality of the mass of the population of India is taken into consideration, neither is it matter for astonishment that the mass aforesaid should be fleeced by their educated brethren who have acquired knowledge it is true from the schools, but not that of truth and justice.

I am therefore of opinion, Sir, that the causes of dissatisfaction above mentioned would be entirely removed by a native form of Government, for a sum of money judiciously administered for a consideration, as old Trapbois hath it, is not considered as disgraceful to accept by the people of India, or Easterns in general.

Some enthusiastic natives, and especially I am told those who dwell near our northern frontier, are beginning to look towards Russia in the light of a Messiah.

If anything could lessen the sorrow and mortification I should feel on seeing my country lose her finest appanage, it would be that I might see myself Messieurs les Russes in possession. The natives of India would then have an Oriental Government in all its integrity; they might put in practise all their most telling arts of trickery and deceit, and yet find their new masters would be able to give them points, and they would also find a little too late that King Log had given place to King Stork.

I hear and see, Sir, much nonsense talked and written anent the stiffness and want of cordiality of British officials with the natives of India. Did these philanthropists ever see Brahmin officials at work? Have they never beheld their extreme and offensive arrogance to those beneath them, aye and to those of their own caste also of a different part of the country than that to which they themselves belong. I say that the manner of English officials towards natives is urbanity itself compared to the outrecuidance I have often seen exhibited by natives in office to men of their own nation.

With regard, Sir, to mingling with the natives of India, it is very certain that any one of them would much rather be let alone by those above him, and I am confident that a well-to-do native farmer would be just as much put out and annoyed by a visit from his own Jagheerdar as he would by the visit of a British Collector. Their motto must surely be the old Scots one of "Awa' uncos," so much do they dislike strangers, whether of their own or of any other nation.—I am Sir, your's obediently. WAYFARER,

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

NAGPORE, 24TH JANUARY.

WE hear from Nagpore that on the 22nd instant the Municipal election for the year 1868-69 came off. That Messrs. Smith and Bedford were elected for Nagpore and Taklee. Mr. Smith is the Agent to the Bank of Bengal, and Captain Bedford the Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces. Both members are popular, and are known to be persons of more ability than their predecessors.

The Antiquarian Society, under the auspices of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, appears to have become dormant. Sir Richard Temple, it is reported, left Secundrabad without the usual addresses &c. that he was wont to receive at Nagpore, and it is this want of demonstration, on the part of the Secundrabad public, that induced him to leave for Calcutta via Madras. The co-operative stores Society have come into existence at Nagpore as per rules published. The Akola Exhibition promises to leave Nagpore almost deserted next week.

RAJCOTE, 20TH JANUARY.

ABSENCE from the station for upwards of a fortnight, prevented my writing to you earlier. For all that, there is not much stirring just now, except that our Political Agent, who is in the Drappa District, is said to be engaged in investigating matters connected with the harbouring of Waghurs in villages under Talooka Drappa, and in arranging for the entire suppression of their raids. Colonel Anderson's measures, from what I hear, appear sound and firm, and with good men and true at his elbows to carry them out, it is not likely they will miscarry.

A person named Narayenrao Wassoodeo was employed by Colonel Keatinge to be in charge of and supervise the Drappa Talooka on a pretty handsome salary, which was paid by the Chiefs. If, therefore, matters are really so bad at Drappa as they are reported to be, this individual must have converted his post into a sinecure, and have been enjoying *otium cum dignitate* with a vengeance, so that if blame is to be attached to anybody for the pretty state of matters in the Talooka, it should, I think, be on Mr. Narayenrao Wassoodeo.

There is but one shop for the sale of Europe liquors and other luxuries at this place, the proprietors of which put on almost double Bombay prices for the articles they sell, which is an evil that we are compelled to grin and bear. A Parsee from Bhooj, however, named Sorabjee Dadabhoy, who bears excellent testimonials, is about opening a shop, and judging from his antecedents, which appear very favourable, we hope shortly, when competition is in full play, to be relieved of the present shop imposition.

We have had extraordinary weather lately. It was icy chill for some days, the thermometer at 6 A. M. standing at 40° in the open air.

SUEZ.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

SUEZ, 12TH JANUARY.

SHIPMENTS of animals, stores, and forage for Abyssinia have been made with great rapidity since my last, five steamers and two sailing vessels having left the port with animals, and four steamers with stores. The s. s. *Leith* is the last arrival at Alexandria from England with 17,000 bales compressed hay and about 500 cases saddles, rockets, &c. This is the last vessel advised to leave England with stores for transit through Egypt. She also brought an ice-making machine for erection at Aden, which will go forward by the first opportunity. In addition to the above named transport, the *Tanjore*, in tow of the *Norna*, leaves to-morrow at daylight, both full ships, and there are another half dozen in port nearly ready to receive cargo.

A considerable number of officers have passed through recently, including Colonel Milward, Captain Hozier, Captain A buthnot; and Colonel the Hon'ble Frederick Thesiger sails in the *Norna*.

It is very certain the eyes of Europe are on the expedition, for in addition to representatives of the Prussian and Italian armies, Holland has sent two officers. Switzerland is following suit, but nothing has yet been heard of military men from France. In fact I have this day heard on very good authority, that *la grande nation* will be unrepresented.

There appears to be a tendency, on the part of some French journals, to complicate our relations with Egypt. So far everything appears to have been done by the British Government to avoid this, and the other alternative of an alliance with the Egyptian Government. Some seven or eight steamers belonging to that *quasi* Government concern the Azizian Company have been chartered by the Bombay Government. This is all the *assistance* obtained, and a pretty stiff price is being paid for it. Now the pilgrim season has commenced, these boats are gradually taken into the Jeddah trade, and as vessels chartered on your side are fast arriving, no doubt the number will be reduced to one or two of the largest carrying capacity. The number of animals shipped to date is 6,860, and 1,230 remain in camp. There is no question but what the whole might have been in Annesley Bay by the 15th December had vessels been dispatched for their conveyance. The whole of the Alexandria staff of the military train left for England last month, and the Suez camp will be broken up when all the animals are shipped. It is true there is some talk of further purchases on account of the great mortality reported from the "seat of war," but nothing official has been received on the subject. Should, however, the corps receive orders to remain here the work will be carried on as successfully as hitherto. And here I may remark that the complaints as to the animals being shipped without sufficient head gear are quite unfounded; for in all instances the equipment in this respect has been double the number of animals shipped, and in some cases triple. If the animals on reaching Zoulla break away it is not from this cause but from some other causes entirely local to that place.

I hear that Colonel Roberts succeeds Colonel Kennedy as Colonel Commandant of the Military Train. Major Stairs, stationed here, as D. A. C. G. has taken charge of the financial operations of the Commissariat since the departure of A. C. G. Robinson, C. B., for England.

In the good old times the Indian Government was liberal to its officers when on active service, but now the Imperial Government carries away the palm from your side in this respect. The Home Government, it appears, having ascertained the great expense of temporary residence in Egypt, allows its officers three guineas *per diem*, subsistence, &c., without reference to rank or service. This is worthy of imitation for the benefit of the very zealous and efficient officers dispatched from India to Egypt on a most onerous service. There may be corn in Egypt, but it is a long way from Suez, and if you do your own commissariat, meat at one shilling per lb. soon runs away with a sovereign.

I promised you a long letter, but as I am ordered on duty, that must be deferred. 7 A. M. till all sorts of hours does not allow much time for correspondence, and its nature is such that it can only be put together on the day the mail steamer sails.

THE HON'BLE ALEXANDER BROWN.

(*The Englishman, Jan.* 23.)

WE would draw especial attention to the article from the *Bombay Gazette* on the old Bank of Bombay, which we publish this morning among our extracts. The Hon'ble A. Brown, a director of the new Bank and a prominent director of the old institution, has ventured on the exceedingly unwise and impertinent course of lecturing our contemporary, because the Editor has dared to suggest that the Directors of the old Bank should be proceeded against criminally. The idea is not a new one, neither is it peculiar to the Press. It was first suggested by Sir George Yule, who must have had from his position, exceedingly good grounds to go upon, before placing his conclusions on the management of the old Bank in so striking a light before his colleagues. The Hon'ble Mr. Brown would have the public believe that in spite of loans of fifteen lakhs to one firm, and 25 lakhs to a particular individual—in spite of its having hundreds of insolvents on its books, of having lost all its capital and reserve, and being compelled to solicit a loan from the State of 25 lakhs to repay its deposits, there is nothing concerning the Bank to be enquired into. What we would ask were the circumstances which saddled the Bank with its liability on account of calls of insolvent companies? Who are those at whose feet its resources have been poured out? Who are the men for whom the veteran, the widow, and the orphan have been sacrificed? These are questions which, as shareholder, guarantor and creditor in the old Bank, and as shareholder, debtor and patron of the new, the Government have a vital interest in seeing answered satisfactorily, and yet Government does nothing, nay its indifference to its own interests and the interests of the public, presents an almost insurmountable barrier to any action on the part of the other shareholders. The public have a right to know why Mr. Massey permits another half million sterling, in addition to the value of the Government shares in the two concerns, to be placed at the disposal of the old and new Banks of Bombay, not only in opposition to his own views and opinions, but in opposition to the published decision of the Secretary of State? It is something to see Government made use of as a tool in the way Bombay has used it, but it gives one a new idea of Indian life to see the Government accepting such a *role* with a humility Uriah Heep himself might envy. The shareholders have demanded an enquiry, the Press both here and in Bombay have repeatedly shown its necessity, and yet the enquiry is shirked. Why? What are the reasons which can make the Financial Minister stultify himself and the Secretary of State, and consent to any sacrifice, rather than that the truth of the colossal mismanagement of a semi-State Bank should be made known?

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(*The Army and Navy Gazette.*)

THE roster of infantry battalions to be relieved from India within the next four or five years has been changed, somewhat in consequence of the Abyssinian expedition, but principally from a desire that the whole of the new line regiments should not be brought home together between 1872 and 1874. One of these regiments will return in each year from 1868-9 inclusive, as part of the regular relief, beginning with the 101st, and, should the Abyssinian business allow it, the 1st battalion 4th, which would not be relieved till 1869, will now, as well as the 33rd, return to England in 1868. This will make a difference to some of the old battalions that went out in 1857, and stand low on the list, prolonging their stay in India by a year. As the roster has stood up to this, the following would be the time of return up to 1872-3:—The 46th, 91st, 33rd, 90th and 82nd in 1868-9. The 1st battalion 4th, 1st battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 93rd, 77th, and 95th in 1869-70. The 88th, 1st battalion 7th Fusiliers, 1st battalion Royals, 1st battalion 19th, and 79th Highlanders in 1870-71. The 38th, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, 101st, and 102nd in 1871-72. The 103rd, 104th, 14th, 106th, and 107th in 1872-73. According to the plan now resolved upon, the reliefs will take place as follows:—The 46th, 91st, 101st, 1st battalion 4th, and 33rd, in 1868-69, the return of the 4th and 33rd of course depending on the progress of the Abyssinian expedition. The 60th, 82nd, 1st battalion 23rd, 83rd, and 102nd in 1869-70. The 77th, 95th, 88th, 1st battalion 7th, and 103rd in 1870-71. The 1st battalion Royals, 1st battalion 19th, 79th, 38th, and 104th in 1871-72. The 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade 3rd battalion 60th, and 105th in 1872-73. The policy of bringing home these new battalions at intervals is undoubtedly sound. We may presume that many of the officers will not desire to serve at home, and that it would not suit them to endeavour to subsist on the very slender pay and allowances given out of India. They could not exchange to one of the old purchase regiments in India, except at a great money sacrifice, and for an officer in, say the 101st, to exchange into the 109th with the return of the 109th imminent, would be but a trifling relief. It is probable that the system of promotion in these regiments will, before long, be assimilated to that of the rest of the army; but, meantime, the step now taken may be considered an alleviation of their position.

We referred some time back to a court of inquiry which had assembled at Aldershot with reference to some matters affecting a captain in the King's Dragoon Guards. It would appear that the opinion of the court was unfavourable to that officer. Upon this, or upon the merits of the case, we offer no opinion, for the best of all reasons—namely, the want of information upon which to found one. But as regards one episode in the case we are sorry to feel compelled to say a word. It would appear that the captain in question, under some pressure, had sent in his papers to retire, and when the turn of affairs seemed to render it likely that he would be obliged to do so, the senior subaltern, who had never been for purchase before, and who had been purchased over several times, returned himself as prepared with the 1,100*l.* necessary for his promotion. Most of our readers will at once know the meaning of this—that the troop must be sold for the regulation instead of the usual regimental price. According to one scale, it is worth 1,800*l.*, according to the other 4,500*l.* so that the outgoing man, who had invested the latter sum would only receive the former, and be out of pocket the whole of the extra money. Of course this extra regulation system is illegal, and indeed, we may add, mischievous, but nevertheless it is a custom, and men invest large sums, having faith that those who succeed them will see them substantially reimbursed. Taking advantage in this way of a man under pressure is scarcely worthy of a chivalrous profession, and we cannot congratulate the King's Dragoon Guards upon their following the example of their present neighbours of the 4th, who once encouraged the senior subaltern to "go in" for a troop which was apparently about to be vacated by a captain under pressure, for the regulation price.

The Fenian alarms have caused several movements of troops this week. The 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish go from Weedon to Fleetwood, and the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade from Chichester to Weedon, Leeds and Northampton; the 70th sends detachments to Carlisle and Whitehaven; the 2nd battalion 23rd, two companies to Swansea, and the 1st battalion 20th a similar force to Bristol, and the 56th a company to Hampton Court for the better protection of the palace.

It is very hard on the officers who under ordinary circumstances would be proceeding on leave next week to be docked of that privilege just as the time to which they were looking forward approaches. But the authorities consider that there is a political necessity for the step, and we cannot say they are not right. We have reason for thinking, however, that the restriction will not be of very long duration, and of course when the necessity for it has passed their full time will be made up to those who are now compelled to forego the indulgence.

It is gratifying to be able to state that recruiting is generally so good as to ensure a supply of young men to fill the ranks in no way inferior to any recent levies. The political economist may regret the fact, and accept it as a proof of distress but the soldier can only look on it in one way. Our regiments generally are in good condition, and the candidates for commissions are more numerous than ever, notwithstanding the horrors of the "direct" and other "exams," and the complaints of underpayment of officers, soon, we hope, to be in some degree attended to.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the 43rd Light Infantry, who were entitled to the Banda and Kirwee prize-money, received their first instalment on December 24, at Aldershot, a private's share amounting to 50*l.*, and a sergeant's to 100*l.* About 120 non-commissioned officers and men received the above amounts, and in the afternoon of the same day 80 of the recipients went on furlough.

The memorial window to Captain Arkwright who perished on Mont Blanc, has been put up in Hereford Cathedral. An inscription states that it is raised by the officers of his regiment, the 84th.

Experiments made at Shoeburyness have shown that the Gibraltar, Malta, and Bermuda fortification shields are worthless, a very few rounds smashing them up.

Two sub-lieutenants were tried at Plymouth by court-martial on January 1, for drunkenness on board their ship, the *Prince Consort*, on December 25th. Captain Vansittart, C. B., of the *Achilles*, presided. The charge against George Thomas Bolton not being proved he was acquitted. Alfred Oliver Tottenham pleaded "Guilty," and was adjudged to be dismissed the service.

THE EARTHQUAKES AT ST. THOMAS.

THE particulars which have been received of this calamity by the arrival of *La Plata* are full of interest. It may be well to mention, by way of allaying any apprehension which may exist on the matter, that the *Itchen*, which was sunk by the tremendous wave which swept into the harbour of St. Thomas, was a small iron steam launch, and had only two persons on board at the time of the disaster—Mr. M'Dougal and a black engineer. She was about 50ft. long, 10ft. wide, and 5ft. 6in. deep, built at the Northern ironworks at this port (Southampton) in the early part of the present year, and was taken out to St. Thomas in the month of March. The launch was employed in transporting men, cargo, or materials to and from the Royal Mail Company's steamship. It appears that the superintendent of the company had on this occasion placed the launch at the disposal of the passengers of *La Plata*, as many of them wished to see the ruin caused in the town and harbour by the late hurricane, and about 25 persons started from Water Island and steamed into St. Thomas harbour. An hour was appointed for the launch to take them back, but in the meantime the superintendent, not being satisfied with her engineer (the old one having been drowned during the hurricane), appointed a new man, and the head engineer of the company's factory (Mr. M'Dougal) was sent to make a trial trip for half an hour to the harbour entrance to show the new engineer his duties. She was on such a trip at the very time she should have been carrying back *La Plata's* passengers and the great roller, rushing into the harbour, swallowed her up. Had the passengers been on board, no doubt all would have perished. Several passengers (Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Coombs, for New Zealand) got impatient at the non-appearance of the launch at the appointed hour, and started in a shore boat, which was capsized, and they were hurled on shore among the wrecks, and most providentially all were saved, not one even being injured in person; after which they took refuge in the nearest houses, got some clothes, and encouraged many by their coolness and counsel during a most trying night. Advices by *La Plata* report that the body of Mr. M'Dougal was subsequently picked up at sea and interred in the cemetery at St. Thomas.

Mr. William Bayly, the purser of *La Plata* has obligingly furnished us with the following narrative of the earthquakes as experienced on board that vessel:—

"The Royal Mail steamship *La Plata* with the outward mails of the 2nd of November last having been ordered to proceed to Water Island on account of fever being prevalent at St. Thomas received on her arrival off that part news of the late fearful hurricane and the loss of the company's ships *Rhone* and *Wye*. A deep feeling of sorrow for the untimely fate of so many officers and men pervaded the ship's company, while the knowledge that the relatives and friends of many on board had suffered added to the general feeling of gloom and depression. Having despatched the *Eider* to the Windward Islands, and the *Danube* to Havannah and Vera Cruz, *La Plata* commenced coaling from two hulks sent from St. Thomas for that purpose, discharging cargo and stores for the shore into a third. This work was proceeding satisfactorily up to about 2 40 P. M. of the 18th, when a most violent shock of earthquake was felt, causing the ship to vibrate to an alarming extent. The complete suddenness of the whole affair added much to the general consternation. Engineers were below in the engine room; sailors were in the hold; in fact, all on board were at their different occupations, when without a moment's warning of any kind, all were, for the time being, startled out of their self-possession and made for the spar deck to learn more accurately what disaster had befallen the ship. The coloured people engaged in coaling were in a most frantic state of fear and alarm; many were on their knees praying, others were rushing wildly about screaming and crying. Many of the passengers who were going on in the ship to Jamaica, Colon, &c., had gone on shore during the morning to view the wreck occasioned by the hurricane; about 50 were still remaining on board. Some few made strong efforts to take to the boats, but most were comparatively calm and collected. About eight or ten minutes after the heavy shock an immense sea wave or roller was observed rushing in from the southward directly towards the ship. Then indeed the hearts of the stoutest quailed, as destruction seemed inevitable, the ship lying nearly broadside on to the sea. Providentially, before the rollers reached the bay the water in shore receded, causing the ship to swing, so that she presented her quarter to the wave. The scene on deck at this time was of the most exciting nature. A number of the coaling gang immediately filled the port cutter; others endeavoured to follow their example, but were restrained by those in charge. A great many congregated on the paddle-boxes and in the rigging, fearing the wave would sweep the decks. Meanwhile on came the sea with a terrific roar, forming a wall of water of at least 30 feet, topped with a snowy crest, which, curling over, struck the ship on the starboard quarter, swinging her round with great velocity, carrying away bulwarks, stanchions, &c. The captain's gig was completely stove, and the heavy iron davits on which it hung bent like so much copper wire. As soon as the ship canted a second anchor was let go, and anxious looks were cast seaward in fear of a second wave. But outside all was calm and peaceful, as it had been before the earthquake, and the sun was glistening on the ocean as though nothing unusual had occurred. Between the shock and the influx of the sea the small island of Saba was seen to emit fire and smoke; large masses of rock were also hurled from the point of Water Island in a vertical direction, and immediately after a strong sulphurous smell pervaded the atmosphere; so much so, that the crew were piped to fire stations, and the ship visited throughout. All fear of fire, however, was allayed on reaching the lower deck, as none of the fumes were perceptible there. Nevertheless, every precaution was taken; lower deck scuttles were at once closed, pumps rigged, &c. After the first excitement was over it was thought desirable to land the remainder of the passengers, who were sent away in the lifeboats, under charge of officers, to the shore, where they were most hospitably entertained by his Excellency Governor Rothe, Mr. J. B. Cameron, and others, who, notwithstanding their own anxieties and fears, did their utmost to provide them with accommodation. The cutter, with its load of coloured people, was carried away and capsized when the sea struck the ship, but another boat being sent to their rescue, many of them were picked up. As soon as these necessary duties were attended to the crew assembled on the quarter deck, when the captain offered thanksgiving to Almighty God for safe deliverance, reading from the prayer-book the beautiful form there arranged in the service "to be used at sea." Never were thanksgivings

"Every one who has travelled in Ameries and Australia will recognize the truth of Irish ignorance at home and Irish capacity abroad. Comparing population with population and position with position on landing, we know that the ascent in the gradations of labour, from small to large commerce, and from the lowest to the highest ranks of intellectual and professional eminence, illustrates that once the Irish race know their way, and are allowed to travel, they are not behind any they meet on the road. In Ireland there are many miserable who would be miserable anywhere, but there are great numbers who are miserable only because, through one cause or another, the curse of the Penal Laws hangs heavily around them.

"Secondly, the poverty of the Irish race has been directly produced by the government of the country. We do not speak of the confiscations of the lands which took the means of living out of the hands of the natives, and left them penniless in so many cases; nor of the possession of nine tenths of Ireland by absentees who spend its produce beyond the seas, although we believe that drain upon this country rises nearly to five millions annually; nor of the abstraction of all the savings of our farmers to swell the means of English and Scotch enterprise (occasioned by the ignorance before mentioned); nor of the singular arrangement by which Ireland pays an interest on 600 millions of debt which she never contracted; we do not speak of all or any of these inflictions which so severely deal with our capital now—we speak of the laws which were framed and put into operation with the direct aim and object of pauperizing, casting forth, and reducing to a 'state of nature' the whole native population of this country.

"We pray it be remembered that, frightful as is the picture of the Penal Laws, of which Burke says that it was a 'system as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverse ingenuity of man' yet was this terrible system only the sequel of another system bloody as it was unjust, and protracted as it was powerful. For 400 years and more the Irish enemy might be shot down as the ravening wolf; and even had he bound himself in allegiance to England his murder was punishable only by a small fine of one mark. The result of 430 years of such a system left the native population, we may well infer, not abundantly supplied with the wealth which helps and rewards progress, even though the said population may have had four score years to breathe. Yet it was in such circumstances that the elaboration of the organized process of extermination, called the Penal Laws, began.

"Let it not be supposed that we dwell upon these topics with pleasure or hate; far from us be the thought of triumph or vindictiveness. We recur to them for reasons the importance of which statesmen ought to understand and estimate. From those springs of bitterness the waters which have destroyed the social happiness of Ireland and swept away her national wealth, have flowed forth, and it is in utterly stopping them up and sealing them for ever that we are to look for the peaceful regeneration of the land which is dear to us all.

"For three generations, then, every means of acquisition was by the laws of the land snatched from the native race.

"1. Confusion was sought to be introduced into every family by law.

"2. All the professions were closed to people of the old faith by law.

"3. The ownership of land and the holding by lease forbidden by law.

"4. All political power, position, and advantage, even to the office of common bellman, were forbidden them by law.

"5. All the handicrafts, even to the humble pursuit of the artificer, were impossible to them by law.

"And thus for the long period to which we have more than once directed attention, the intellectual, social, and material condition of this country had been so low, degrading, and debased—ignorance and incapacity had so paralyzed the minds of the whole people of Ireland—that we may well feel astonished at the bound which in 80 years has brought them from the rudeness of a barbarism inflicted by law to the condition in which we find them, sad a condition as that is, looking at the condition of Great Britain, with which she legally forms one kingdom.

"And now we beg the most earnest attention to what follows.

"The Irish people did, indeed, in the year 1772 commence to regain their position, not the position they should have had, but the possibility of beginning to aim at it. In rags and ignorance it may be said, they began the up-hill road to wealth and intelligence in 1772; but before their faculties had been unbounded, before their eyes were allowed to see or their hands to work, the employment of them became useless. The facts are very instructive, and shed light upon the duty of legislation.

"Unfortunately for Ireland, a party that could not live without ascendancy sold the liberty and wealth of their country for the pleasure of oppressing their neighbours; and hence the resumption of industrial right was not much advantage to the long oppressed population.

"The governing country had grown passionately jealous of the activity and success of the small minority whom she permitted to aggrandize themselves. The export of cattle was not allowed—lest it should lessen the value of English land. Then the export of wool was forbidden, unless under great restrictions and only to a few places. The export of cloth was then prohibited, and almost every kind of import, too, unless the cargo was first discharged in England. A King promising from his throne to 'discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland,' and essay after essay showing how to utilize Ireland for English wealth, without seeming to deem it worth a thought whether Ireland decayed to ruin or not, are the singular phenomena of English rule and Irish subjection, from the reign of James I. till the year 1782. Thus it came to pass that those we call the native population found no country before them in 1772, when they were allowed some of the privileges of Irishmen. A Parliament that, to retain the enjoyment of its prejudices, took every loyal message as law, sold their best interests for the pride of ascendancy, and brought Ireland to the verge of Bankruptcy.

"'The year of Free Trade' came with England's 'necessity,' alas! apparently always Ireland's 'opportunity.' In the history of mankind such national progress is not recorded as that which brightens the annals of Ireland from 1782 to the year of the Union. With the consciousness of power there came an exhibition of independence which was fatal,—Ireland lost no Parliament. It can be no harm to say that England thought the advantage of extinguishing our Legislature a great one, for she paid 1,420,000l. to the parties in the country who gave her the key to Irish resources and the control of Irish liberty.

"Thus, from the very beginning of English rule, the Irish population may be said to have been impoverished by law.

"From the English invasion to the Reformation the 'Irish enemy' was impoverished by law.

"From the Reformation to the reign of James I. the Irish Catholics were impoverished by law.

"From the reign of James I. until the year 1782 the Irish Catholics were not only impoverished, but the very possibility of acquiring either knowledge or wealth was taken from them by law.

"And when the Irish Catholics were allowed to raise their heads and look around they found every species of manufacture ruined, and every species of commerce by which they might ever grow into a knowledge of the very process of acquisition—they found them all destroyed by law.

"Thus, under the reign of an ignorance hardly shaken by a few years' freedom; without the opportunity of seeing or knowing anything but the rough work of the field, the coarser species of artisanship, or the humbler classes of trade pursuits—thus at the Union the Catholics of Ireland were thrown upon agriculture exclusively for subsistence. No freedom availed them any longer. They had little capital—very little, of course: they had lost all the markets; they had lost all the skilled workmanship; they had lost all the knowledge; they had lost almost taste for anything beyond the wretched field which they dug, or the beasts which they reared. Burke's philosophy was illustrated in them, and if, perchance, a spasmodic effort from time to time produced any species of industry now monopolized by English manufacturers, the poverty of the Irishman soon succumbed under the weight of the Englishman's power, who sold at less than the cost till he had made the Irishman bankrupt.

"There is no use in saying to such a man that he is free to run the race of manly competition with the Englishman, unless, indeed, such freedom be understood in the sense that an invalid rising from the bed of infirmity is 'free' to enter the lists with the athlete. He is free but the use of his freedom would be his destruction. Ireland is free to fight her competitors with the antecedent condition of being killed inevitably in the battle; on the land, then and on the land alone, the Irishman was driven for subsistence. Without much capital, without much knowledge, without any security for what he might invest in the land, without sympathy, as a rule, from those to whom far over the sea he sent the produce of his sweat and anxiety, the normal condition of Ireland, the condition resultant from law, was a condition of necessary poverty and debasement.

"So we were in 1846, when the famine turned the island into a graveyard; normal poverty—produced by law—was no match for the blight which withered our fields and gave a whole kingdom no choice but flight, mendicancy, or death.

"England could purchase in any or every market in such a contingency. So could France. So could almost any country; because every country but our own has something to live upon besides the price of the produce of the soil. We had nothing, because law had utterly swept everything that in our trial could sustain us; and thus it happened that we lost two millions of our people by death and emigration, and gained many lessons that now-a-days produce their fruits in thoughts and aspirations which bode some trouble to the empire.

"For a long period the real cause of Irish wretchedness were not known, and when they were known the traditional 'debasement' of soul wrought by slavery was inaccessible to the spirit of self-vindication.

"All this has been changed. The national schools should have been a forbidden tree if Government intended for ever to make the resources of the nation inaccessible to the people, for it is difficult to associate denationalization and poverty with a knowledge of rights and of history. Education has been the 'tree of knowledge of good and evil' and the Irish have largely partaken of the kind which they have been able to obtain.

"The normal causes of poverty are this year as active as in years past. Nothing is done to develope the resources which we have, or to introduce new ones to aid our insufficiency. On the contrary, the people are flying away, and the land rapidly going out of cultivation. The 'stock'—the beef, mutton, and bacon which feed the English manufacturing districts, are more largely produced; but the people are driven away, 'going with a vengeance.' We do not assert that this state of things is the result of a designed policy at this moment; but we can well see that many are led to that conclusion; and the effect of all—whether we admit the conviction of a hostile policy, or the conviction of the administrative incapacity in the rulers of Great Britain, or of a combination of them all—as the impulses of the national mind of Ireland, we feel confident that disaffection has never been so widespread and so determined as it is this year 1867.

"We need not say that this disaffection is home and foreign; abroad it is downright war, and at home is partly sympathy and partly conspiracy—but nearly universal.

"There is no doubt that the foreign element must always depend upon the life derived from home—hostility to Government. Take away the *appui* that Irish American Fenianism finds in Irish disaffection here in Ireland, and you at once and for ever remove the plea and the danger of foreign interference.

"Without a removal of the combustible matter in this country, a spark at any moment may spread a devouring conflagration.

"And what is more, if the co-operating causes be not removed from Ireland, there never more can be peace or security in these kingdoms.

"Let it be remembered that the idea of coming and seizing Ireland is now the idea of millions. Remember that the young hear and receive it as they grow up, and that their pride, interest, and chivalry are all stirred actively by the thought. Remember that the facilities of learning the use of arms, and of gathering material means, make the idea to them very much more than merely possible. We behold in the movement one of developments of perpetuity, which however inefficacious for accomplishing their object, will be always efficacious for producing disquiet. A never-ending perturbation, or a settlement of the Irish question, is the very least that is inevitable.

"More than this, however, a state of things at home which statesmanship should not tolerate for a moment. This country always looking for a change, thinking any change whatever a chance to be prayed for and seized upon; any enemy of England becomes by the fact of such enmity a friend to Ireland; Ireland ever ready to condemn or misunderstand or oppose the views of the Imperial Government, on the principle of an antagonism whose mission is active resistance to a changeless foe—all is injurious to Imperial influence everywhere, and, however long it may have to wait, will find its hour of retaliation at last. We think ourselves no enemies of the commonwealth by seeking to preserve it from such trials as are shadowed forth in the state of affairs just described.

"All Europe knows those difficulties to which we allude, and America is every day acting upon them. How can any Government vindicate its honour or guard its interests in such a state of things? The experience of the last two years proves that, were England at war with any European Power to-morrow, that Power would be able to fling a brigade of fifty or sixty thousand drilled and armed Irishmen into the field; perhaps into this country; and then what could restrain the Irish population, enraged, poverty-stricken, and hopeless, as they are.

"Again, we declare that the only hope of peace, order, progress, and at last real union, is in tranquillizing Ireland.

"And we solemnly declare that the only means of effectually tranquillizing Ireland is by a restoration of her Nationality.

"General legislation by the Parliament of Great Britain will never be equal to the task of teaching, cherishing, developing, and raising Ireland.

"Political economy will never do for a country like Ireland any more than the ordinary food of health would do for the weak and sickly. The most exceptional legislation must be employed, the minutest knowledge must be obtained, the most persevering local inquiry must be instituted, and a full, heart-whole, and we would say exclusive attention, province by province, must be directed to discover and remedy Ireland's wants; and these things an English Parliament cannot perform.

"An English Parliament has already too much to occupy it; an English Parliament will always proceed by fixed principles applicable only to organized communities, and they will not do for Ireland; an English Parliament will have to command a combination of parties who know little of Ireland, and cannot understand the necessity to entirely exceptional legislation—a thing absolutely essential to Ireland. And above all, such a Parliament will never satisfy the yearnings of a whole people, whose intellects and whose hearts combine in the cry for Nationality.

"A land tenure will accomplish something removal of the Protestant ascendancy, by placing the Protestant Church in the same position before the State as the Catholic Church, will accomplish much equality in education and the removal of the anomaly of giving a freedom of education on the condition of people giving up freedom, will do its share, and we will hail any and all of them with thankfulness; but we feel bound to say that when all of them have been granted, safety from foreign danger, perfect development of home resources, and we repeat above all, the heart of this country will require Nationality.

"Give Ireland her own Legislature, and the government of her own resources—Nationality, and her federal amity will be a tower of strength to the empire. The country and people will have nothing to complain of any more—they will be themselves responsible for their own condition; conspiracies at home will have nothing to plot about, and conspiracies abroad can promise nothing which Ireland would not be ready to reject and resist, England will then be united to us by our best interests, and will be the protector of our most valued privileges, and the miserable conflicts of centuries shall have an end.

"We conclude, then,

"Firstly, that Ireland is poor and helpless, not by any fault of the Irish race, but by the force and fault of English legislation.

"Secondly,—That the said English legislation exercised its power not only in pauperizing Ireland for a season, but in destroying nearly all the sources of Irish national wealth, and thus making poverty a permanent condition of the country.

"Thirdly,—That the danger to public order, both at home and abroad, has been produced by said poverty and degradation.

"Fourthly,—That the very nature of the remedied required to make Ireland rich and contented renders it impossible for a British Parliament to adopt and apply them; and, besides that, home aspirations and the plea for Irish intervention from abroad can never be met unless by restoring Ireland her nationality—re-establishing the Sovereign and the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

"Before the face of Ireland and the whole world we make this declaration—in the interests of Heaven and earth, the present and future. With the thoughtful men who sway the destinies of these kingdoms, we leave the issue; but our own honour and conscience required that we should tell the truth and nothing but the truth in the face of eventualities of which a Christian clergy should not desire to take the responsibility. We have discharged our duty, and on the statesmanship of England now rests the deeply important issue.

"Given this 23rd day of December, 1867.

"R. B. O'Brien, D.D., V.G., Dean of Limerick.	"John Hyes, D.D., C.C., Newcastle.
"James Synan, P.P., V.G., Shanagolden.	"John O'Sullivan, C.C., Newcastle.
"Daniel O'Connor, D.D., P.P., Ardagh.	"John Irwan, C.C., Coolcappa.
"James Hickey, P.P., Askeaton	"Luke Gleeson, C.C., Glynn.
"John Clifford, P.P., Monegay.	"John Moran, C.C., Castlemahon.
"John Walsh, P.P., Temple of Glantine.	"Michael Mahone, C.C., Limerick.
"E. Costello, P.P., Stoneball.	"T. Ryan, C.C., Ardagh.
"Martin Ryan, Administrator, Athay.	"T. Benson, C.C., Patrick's Well.
"Luke Hanrahan, P.P., Castlemahon.	"E. Connery, C.C., Shanagolden.
	"M. Fitzgerald, C.C. Askeaton.

"N.B.—The members of the Committee will receive names, or lists of names, until the 1st day of February, 1868."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 25th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approves Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order
OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/8 "
3	do.	1/10 5/16 "
2	do.	1/10 7/16 "
1	do.	1/10 3/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/4 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jyepulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 10 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 10 5/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 7/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 3/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 10 1/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10 1/16d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1 000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 10 1/2d. per Rupee
" 4 do.		1s. 10 3/8d. "
" 3 do.		1s. 10 5/16d. "
" 2 do.		1s. 10 1/4d. "
" 1 do.		1s. 10 3/16d. "
On demand		1s. 10d. "
On Scotland do.		...
On Ireland do.		...

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 1/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, which same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	at	per cent.
6 do.	"	5 "
3 do.	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HUTTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight of this City Bank) at	1s. 10 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 10 5/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 7/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 3/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 1/8d.	"

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, per Agency." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home on the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £468,870.
RESERVE FUND £ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREKE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WIGNORE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDASS, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any urther information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 16th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—At Ellichpoor, two large Pucka built Houses, one on the Chickuldai Hills, the other situated at Ellichpoor, both with extensive grounds, and both well let. Apply to FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

ON SALE AT GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2 APOLLO STREET.

1 lb. tins Preserved Lobsters at Rs. 6 per dozen.
1 " " Oysters Rs. 10 per dozen.
3 " " Tomatoes " "
3 " " Peaches " "
SAME PRICES AT MALABAR HILL DEPOT.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. (*Illustrated.*)

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
" to Outstations residents,, 14½ "

Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.

Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.—For sale.

Dunville's V. R. Irish Whiskey .....Rs. 16 per Doz.
Otard, Dupuy's fine Cognac..... " 24 "
Hungarian Wines Voslauer and Goldeck.. " 18 & Rs. 23
Still Hocks from H. Hunter and Son ... " 25 to Rs. 42
Clarets fine ..... " 20 to Rs. 35
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

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Boosey's Christmas Annual 1867 (Musical)...	Rs.	0 12
Hanover Square Xmas. number, and No. 2, (Musical)...	...	1 8
Bond Street, Part I. January 1868.....	...	0 12
Boosey's Christmas, Rose (Music)...	...	3 12
Wright's Fire-side Album (Musical)...	...	3 12
London Society, vol. 12—July to Dec. '67	...	7 4
All the Year Round, vol. 18, ditto ...	...	4 4
The Art Journal 1867, bound volume...	...	20 0
The Lady's Treasury. Vols. 3, 1867...	...	8 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 56, July to December '67....	...	4 0
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1863...	...	4 8
Haswell's ditto ditto...	...	9 0
Dickens's Christmas Books, new Illust. edn.	...	2 4
Scott's Peveril of the Peak...	...	0 8
Unsentimental Journeys...	...	3 12
Punch's Almanac for 1868...	...	0 4
The Tomohawk Ditto, and papers. 14, 21, 28, December, and 4 January ...	...	1 4
Agnes; and our Mutual Friend, each...	...	3 12
Voyage alone in the Yawl *Rob Roy*...	...	3 12
Boyle's Far Away...	...	6 12
Savage Club Papers, 1868...	...	9 0
Mr. Sprout; his opinions...	...	2 12
Far above Rubies...	...	4 4
Lessons of the Middle Ages...	...	0 12
Vambrey's Sketches of Central Asia...	...	12 0
Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia...	...	5 12
Chappell's Christmas Magazine (Musical)...	...	0 12
Majendie on Ammunition...	...	8 0
Marshall's Outlines of Physiology, 2 vols...	...	24 0
Maguire's The Irish in America...	...	9 8
Flying Scud...	...	1 8
Lord Derby's Homer, 2 vols...	...	7 8
Wallace's The Desert and the Holy Land...	...	4 8
The Boy's Own Book...	...	6 8
Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History, 3rd Series, 2 vols...	...	9 0
Skipjing's Builder's Price Book for 1868...	...	3 0
Hunting Grounds of the Old World...	...	5 12
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering...	...	9 12
Peacock's Handbook of Abyssinia...	...	1 8
Cassell's Magazine, vol. 1 ...	...	3 12
Map of Europe, folded and mounted, in case	...	35 0
Family Friend, vol. July to December 1866...	...	2 12
Record of Whitecross Street Prison...	...	1 8
Noadi's Book of Electricity ...	...	9 8
Templeton's Workshop Companion...	...	3 12
Cassell's Art of Conversation	...	0 12
Drawing-room Magic